UNITED NATIONS

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12 November 1990

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Forty-fifth session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 79

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Bolivia:* draft resolution

Unification of Yemen: Support of the international community for its economic and social infrastructure

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the merger on 22 May 1990 of the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to form a single sovereign State called the Republic of Yemen,

Taking into consideration the Ministerial Declaration issued by the fourteenth annual meeting of the Group of 77, held in New York on 1 October 1990, in which the world community was requested to render support for the economic and social infrastructure of Yemen so as to achieve prosperity for its people,

Realizing the difficult economic situation facing Yemen as a result of the merger of the economic and social infrastructure following the unification of Yemen, in addition to the new economic and social burden resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait,

1. Expresses its solidarity with Yemen in its efforts to overcome these conditions;

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

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2. Calls upon States and governmental and international non-governmental organizations to extend their assistance in support of the national efforts to improve the economic and social infrastructure of Yemen;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to assist in mobilizing resources and to develop a comprehensive programme to assess the needs of Yemen in order to enable the world community to extend assistance to meet those needs;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council of its second regular session of 1991.

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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Bolivia*: revised draft resolution

The unification of Yemen: support of the international community for its economic and social infrastructure

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the merger on 22 May 1990 of the Yemen Arab Republic and the eople's Democratic Republic of Yemen to form a single sovereign State called the epublic of Yemen,

Taking into consideration the Ministerial Declaration issued by the fourteenth nual meeting of the Group of 77, held in New York on 3 October 1990, in which the rld community was requested to render support for the economic and social frastructure of Yemen so as to achieve prosperity for its people,

Realizing the difficult economic situation facing Yemen as a result of the erger of the economic and social infrastructure of the Yemen Arab Republic and the eople's Democratic Republic of Yemen following their unification, in addition to e new economic and social burden resulting from the situation between Iraq and wait,

1. Expresses its solidarity with Yemen in its efforts to overcome these nditions;

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of e Group of 77.

2. Calls upon States and governmental and international non-governmental organizations to extend their assistance in support of the national efforts to improve the economic and social infrastructure of Yemen;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to assist in mobilizing resources and to consider, in line with Assembly resolution 45/--- (A/C.2/45/L.9/Rev.1), developing a comprehensive programme to assess the needs of Yemen resulting from the unification in order to enable the international community to extend assistance to meet those needs;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1992.

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Forty-fifth session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 79

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Bolivia*: draft resolution

Economic stabilization programmes in developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, containing the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries; S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, the annex of which contains the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990; 44/24 of 17 November 1989 on the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation; and 44/212 of 22 December 1989 on international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries,

Deeply concerned by the difficult economic situation facing most developing countries which has severe political and social consequences,

Reaffirming that the reactivation of economic growth and development in the developing countries will require a concerted and committed effort by all countries and should be addressed in the context of the increasing interdependence and integration in the world economy,

Recognizing the significant efforts being undertaken by developing countries in order to achieve the revitalization of their economic growth and development,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

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Reaffirming that a supportive international economic environment is crucial to the revitalization of economic growth and development of developing countries,

1. Stresses that adequate measures should be taken at the international and national levels, as appropriate, to counteract the negative economic conditions which have prevailed in developing countries during the past decade;

2. Stresses also the urgent need for ensuring the integration of the human dimension in the formulation and implementation of structural adjustment programmes with the aim of mitigating their adverse socio-economic effects;

3. Stresses further that structural adjustment programmes should contribute to the modernization, diversification and growth of the economies of the developing countries and, at the same time, to the fulfilment of the aim of improving the human condition, especially the standard of living and quality of life of people, in particular the most vulnerable groups of the population;

4. Calls upon bodies, organs and organizations of the United Nations system to undertake a more detailed and focused analysis of the relevant socio-economic indicators in order to assess closely the socio-economic impact of the adjustment process;

5. Emphasizes the need for appropriate measures to ensure that stabilization and adjustment programmes provide for long-term and sustained development as well as the improvement of human and social conditions in developing countries;

6. Emphasizes also that the efforts of developing countries to stabilize their economies will depend, particularly, on the creation of a supportive international economic environment. In that regard, committed and concerted urgent action should be undertaken by the international community in order to find a durable solution to the problem of external indebtedness, to halt and reverse the net transfer of resources from developing countries and its negative impact, to increase financial flows, to develop a more open, durable and viable trading system, and to ensure effective access to new and emerging technologies by developing countries. The co-ordination of macro-economic policies should take full account of the interests and concerns of all countries, particularly the developing countries;

7. Calls upon Governments, international organizations, multilateral financial institutions, bodies, organs and agencies of the United Nations system to take appropriate measures designed to increase financial flows to developing countries with a view to ensuring that the resources available to them are commensurate with their efforts to attain their economic and social objectives, particularly those that affect the most vulnerable groups of the population, including programmes of social compensation;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Agenda item 79

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Bolivia**: draft resolution

Economic stabilization programmes in developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, containing the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,

Recalling also its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, the annex of which contains the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Recalling further its resolution 44/24 of 17 November 1989 on the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation,

Recalling its resolution 44/212 of 22 December 1989 on international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries,

Deeply concerned by the difficult economic situation facing most developing countries, which has severe political and social consequences,

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

** On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

Reaffirming that the reactivation of economic growth and development in the developing countries will require a concerted and committed effort by all countries and should be addressed in the context of the increasing interdependence and integration in the world economy,

Recognizing the significant efforts being undertaken by developing countries in order to achieve the revitalization of their economic growth and development,

Reaffirming that a supportive international economic environment is crucial to the revitalization of economic growth and development of developing countries,

1. Stresses that adequate measures should be taken at the international and national levels, as appropriate, to counteract the negative economic conditions which have prevailed in developing countries during the past decade;

2. Stresses also the urgent need for ensuring the integration of the human dimension in the formulation and implementation of structural adjustment programmes with the aim of mitigating their adverse socio-economic effects;

3. Stresses further that structural adjustment programmes should contribute to the modernization, diversification and growth of the economies of the developing countries and, at the same time, to the fulfilment of the aim of improving the human condition, especially the standard of living and quality of life of people, in particular the most vulnerable groups of the population;

4. Calls upon the organs and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to undertake a more detailed and focused analysis of the relevant socio-economic indicators in order to assess closely the socio-economic impact of the adjustment process;

5. Emphasizes the need for appropriate measures to ensure that stabilization and adjustment programmes provide for long-term and sustained development as well as the improvement of human and social conditions in developing countries;

6. Emphasizes also that the efforts of developing countries to stabilize their economies will depend, particularly, on the creation of a supportive international economic environment; in that regard, committed and concerted action should be undertaken urgently by the international community in order to find a durable solution to the problem of external indebtedness, to halt and reverse the net transfer of resources from developing countries and its negative impact, to increase financial flows, to develop a more open, durable and viable trading system, and to ensure effective access to new and emerging technologies by developing countries; the co-ordination of macro-economic policies should take full account of the interests and concerns of all countries, particularly the developing countries;

7. Calls upon Governments, international organizations, multilateral financial institutions, bodies, organs and organizations of the United Nations system to take appropriate measures designed to increase financial flows to developing countries with a view to ensuring that the resources available to them

are commensurate with their efforts to attain their economic and social objectives, particularly those that affect the most vulnerable groups of the population, including programmes of social compensation;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Agenda item 79

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Bolivia*: revised draft resolution

Economic stabilization programmes in developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, containing the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,

Recalling also its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, the annex of which contains the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Recalling further its resolution 44/24 of 17 November 1989 on the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation,

Recalling its resolution 44/212 of 22 December 1989 on international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries,

Deeply concerned by the difficult economic situation facing most developing countries, which has severe political and social consequences,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

Reaffirming that the reactivation of economic growth and development in the developing countries will require a concerted and committed effort by all countries and should be addressed in the context of the increasing interdependence and integration in the world economy,

Reaffirming also that a supportive international economic environment is crucial to the revitalization of economic growth and development of developing countries,

Recognizing that economic stabilization and structural adjustment programmes are necessary, in many cases, in order to strengthen economic growth and development,

Recognizing also the significant efforts being undertaken by many developing countries in order to achieve the revitalization of their economic growth and development,

1. Stresses that adequate measures should be taken at the international and national levels, as appropriate, to counteract the negative effects of the economic conditions which have prevailed in most developing countries during the past decade;

2. Stresses also the necessity of the integration of the human dimension in the formulation and implementation of structural adjustment programmes with the aim of protecting, in particular, the most vulnerable groups of the population in the processes of adjustment;

3. Stresses further that structural adjustment programmes, in the context of the attainment of macro-economic balance, should contribute to modernization, diversification and growth of the economies of the developing countries and, at the same time, to the fulfilment of the aim of improving the human condition, especially the standard of living and quality of life of people, in particular, the most vulnerable groups of the population;

4. Calls upon appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to monitor and analyse further the relevant socio-economic indicators in order to assess closely the various socio-economic effects of the adjustment programmes;

5. Emphasizes that structural adjustment programmes should contain appropriate measures for long-term and sustained development and, thereby, contribute to the improvement of human and social conditions in developing countries;

6. Emphasizes also that the success of developing countries in stabilizing their economies will depend both on their own efforts and on a supportive international economic environment; in that regard, the international community should continue efforts to find a durable solution to the problems of external indebtedness, to increase the transfer of resources to developing countries, to develop a more open, durable and viable trading system and to enhance access to technologies; the co-ordination of macro-economic policies should take full account of the interests and concerns of all countries, particularly the developing countries;

7. Calls upon Governments, international organizations, multilateral financial institutions, bodies, organs and agencies of the United Nations system to take, within their mandates, appropriate measures, designed to mobilize resources and increase financial flows to developing countries with a view to ensuring that the resources available to them are commensurate with their efforts to stabilize their economies as well as their structural adjustment programmes, with particular reference to the need for protecting the most vulnerable groups of the population, through, inter alia, social compensatory programmes;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Forty-fifth session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 79 (e)

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION: NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

Bolovia*: draft resolution

Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/193 of 17 December 1981, 37/250 of 21 December 1982, 38/169 of 19 December 1983, 38/173 of 17 December 1984, 41/170 of 5 December 1986 and 43/192 of 20 December 1988,

Recalling further its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 and the United Nations Conference or Environment and Development,

Stressing that trends in the energy sector underline the importance of the continued development of new and renewable sources of energy,

Emphasizing the need for the development of new and renewable sources of energy in accordance with the fundamental objectives of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, 1/

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

1/ Report of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Nairobi, 10-21 August 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.24), chap. I.

Taking into account the fact that new and renewable sources of energy constitute a significant share of world energy supplies, in particular in developing countries,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its fifth session, 2/

1. Takes note of the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its fifth session and endorses the resolutions and decision contained therein;

2. Reaffirms the continued validity and importance of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy as the basic framework for action in that field and calls for its speedy and full implementation;

3. Reiterates its concern that the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action has been slow and falls far short of the urgent needs of developing countries, and, in that regard, stresses the need for continuous commitment and action by the international community at the national, regional and global levels;

4. Urges that greater attention be given to the development of new and renewable sources of energy for the rural sector and to their integration into the overall rural economy, bearing in mind the depletion of the fuelwood supply taking place in many regions of the world;

5. Calls on organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to prepare a set of updated or new proposals, within the framework of the Nairobi Programme of Action, for the consideration of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy at its sixth session;

6. Reiterates the need to pursue actively ways and means of mobilizing adequate additional financial resources commensurate with the needs of developing countries in the field of new and renewable sources of energy and emphasizes the need to utilize existing channels fully, including the United Nations Trust Fund for New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and urges donor countries to continue voluntary contributions to that Fund;

7. Reaffirms the importance of increasing inter-agency co-operation within the United Nations system, as well as co-ordination of development activities for new and renewable sources of energy at all levels;

8. Invites interested States to inform the Committee, at its sixth session, of their ongoing technical and scientific activities and/or evaluations with regard to selected substantive themes, and invites interested States, organizations of the

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2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 36 (A/45/36).

United Nations system and other interested organizations to convene technical and scientific meetings related to the substantive themes which would contribute to the examination of such themes in depth, and to inform the Committee, also at its sixth session, of the results of those meetings;

9. Invites the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to provide assistance to developing countries, upon request and within the context of their national policies, in identifying specific and viable projects in the area of their most pressing needs and in strengthening their national frameworks for new and renewable sources of energy;

10. Calls for the strengthening of the activities of the United Nations in the field of development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy;

11. Endorses resolution 1 (V) of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive and analytical study to be considered by the Committee at its sixth session, with a view to providing a significant contribution to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, through the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, including recommendations for action to promote rapid and effective transfer of technology in the field of new and renewable sources of energy to developing countries;

12. Further endorses resolution 2 (V) of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy in which it decides to inscribe the item "Commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy" in the agenda of its sixth session, to be held in 1992, and to convene an intergovernmental expert group meeting in 1991, taking due regard of the principle of equitable geographical representation, to assess and review the process of the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action and to make concrete recommendations on all aspects of its implementation, including institutional aspects, with a view to assisting the Committee at its sixth session in the consideration of the above item and to take measures designed to speed up the implementation of the concerted action envisaged in the Nairobi Programme of Action;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION: NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

Bolivia*: revised draft resolution

Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/193 of 17 December 1981, 37/250 of 21 December 1982, 38/169 of 19 December 1983, 38/173 of 17 December 1984, 41/170 of 5 December 1986 and 43/192 of 20 December 1988,

Recalling also its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Stressing the importance of the continued development of new and renewable sources of energy, taking into account, among other things, trends in energy sources supply and consumption, developments in energy technologies, the importance of environmental concerns, as well as the developmental needs of the developing countries, and despite short-term factors which could run counter to the need for the development of new and renewable sources of energy,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

Emphasizing the need for the development of new and renewable sources of energy in accordance with the fundamental objectives of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, 1/

Taking into account the fact that new and renewable sources of energy could constitute a more significant share of world energy supplies, in particular in developing countries,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its fifth session, 2/

1. Takes note of the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its fifth session and endorses the resolutions and decisions contained therein;

2. Reaffirms the importance and validity of the principles and objectives of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy and the urgent need to promote a higher degree of independent and environmentally sustainable new and renewable sources of energy for all countries;

3. Urges that greater attention be given to the development and the efficient use of new and renewable sources of energy for the rural sector and to their integration into the overall rural economy, bearing in mind the depletion of the fuelwood supply taking place in many regions of the world and, among other factors, the various trends in energy sources supply and consumption;

4. Recommends that the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system provide assistance to developing countries, upon request and within the context of their national policies, in identifying specific and viable projects in the area of their most pressing needs and in strengthening their national frameworks for new and renewable sources of energy and to that end prepare a set of updated or new proposals, within the goals and objectives of the Nairobi Programme of Action, for the consideration of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy at its sixth session;

5. Reiterates the need to mobilize substantial adequate flows of financial resources commensurate with the needs of developing countries in the field of new and renewable sources of energy and emphasizes the need to utilize existing channels fully, including the United Nations Trust Fund for New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and urges donor countries to continue voluntary contributions to that Fund;

1/ Report of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Nairobi, 10-21 August 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.24), chap. I.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 36 (A/45/36).

6. Reaffirms the importance of increasing inter-agency co-operation within the United Nations system, as well as co-ordination of development activities for new and renewable sources of energy at all levels;

7. Invites interested States to inform the Committee, at its sixth session, of their ongoing technical and scientific activities and/or evaluations with regard to selected substantive themes, and invites interested States, organizations of the United Nations system and other interested organizations to convene technical and scientific meetings related to the substantive themes which would contribute to the examination of such themes in depth, and to inform the Committee, also at its sixth session, of the results of those meetings;

8. Calls for the strengthening of the activities of the United Nations in the field of development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive and analytical study on new and renewable sources of energy with a view to providing a significant contribution to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, through the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, to consider appropriate action, including funding and technology transfer, within its area of competence and within existing financial resources, not excluding voluntary contributions, and to submit a report to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its fourth session and to the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy at it sixth session;

10. Requests the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, drawing upon necessary expertise, to assess and review the implementation of and the results achieved by the Nairobi Programme of Action, bearing in mind the need to pursue actively the goals and objectives contained therein;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution, including the ways and means available to the secretariat of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy to fulfil its function.

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Agenda item 79 (f)

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION: DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENERGY RESOURCES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Bolivia*: draft resolution

Development of the energy resources of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 1/ adopted at its eighteenth special session, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling its resolutions 40/208 of 17 December 1985 and 43/193 of 20 December 1988 on the development of the energy resources of developing countries,

Reaffirming the importance of the development of the energy resources of developing countries and the need for urgent measures by the international community to assist and support the efforts of the developing countries, in particular the energy-deficient among them, to develop their energy resources, in order to meet their needs through co-operation, assistance and investment in the field of conventional and of new and renewable sources of energy, consistent with their national plans and priorities,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

1/ Resolution S-18/3, annex.

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 40/208 and 43/193 and calls for the effective implementation of all their provisions;

2. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on energy exploration and development trends in developing countries 2/ and the outline of a programme of action for the acceleration of energy exploration and development in developing countries, contained therein;

3. Notes with deep concern that energy exploration and development trends in developing countries have been on the decline in recent years and that the transfer of financial resources from and the inadequate flow of external resources to energy-deficient developing countries will further limit the availability of domestic financing for the exploration and development of indigenous energy resources;

4. Welcomes the convening of symposia and other similar undertakings called for in resolution 40/208, and calls upon interested Member States, in co-operation with the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to continue to explore ways and means to support the efforts of developing countries in the exploration and development of their energy resources;

5. Stresses the need for comprehensive national, bilateral and multilateral measures, particularly with regard to financing, investment and transfer of technology, to accelerate the exploration and development of energy resources in developing countries;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to elaborate a comprehensive programme of action for the acceleration of the exploration and development of energy resources in developing countries and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1992.

2/ A/45/274-E/1990/73 and Corr.1.

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SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 79

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Bolivia*: draft resolution

Report of the South Commission

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing the need to promote the ideas contained in important contributions regarding the process of development of the developing countries, assessing the achievements, analysing the failings and suggesting directions for reform,

1. Welcomes the book entitled The Challenge to the South: The Report of the South Commission 1/ and the executive summary of its conclusions and recommendations, 2/

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Economic and Social Council, to convene a meeting, during the 1991 second regular session of the Council, devoted to an informal exchange of views on the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the South Commission - in particular, in its executive summary;

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

1/ New York, Oxford University Press, 1990.

2/ Prepared by the South Commission as pre-publication information.

3. Invites Governments and the organs, bodies and organizations of the United Nations system to submit their views on the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the South Commission - in particular, in its executive summary - for consideration at the aforementioned meeting of the Economic and Social Council;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to co-ordinate appropriate action to promote the recommendations contained in the report of the South Commission - in particular, in its executive summary.

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Agenda item 79 (d)

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION:
FOOD PROBLEMS

Bolivia*: draft resolution

Food and agricultural problems 1/

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in its resolution 45/___,

Recalling also its resolutions on food and agricultural problems, in particular resolution 41/191 of 8 December 1986 and 43/191 of 20 December 1988, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/88 of 26 July 1989 on food and agriculture,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

1/ The term "agriculture" and its derivatives include fisheries, marine products, forestry and primary forestry products. See Basic texts of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, vols. I and II, 1989 edition.

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition adopted by the World Food Conference, 2/

Stressing the imperative need to keep food and agricultural issues at the centre of global attention, and its role for the reactivation of development, as mentioned in the section on agriculture of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

Reaffirming that food and agricultural problems in developing countries should be considered in a comprehensive manner, in their different dimensions and in their immediate, short-term and long-term perspectives,

Emphasizing that the continuing gravity of the economic situation in many developing countries, including the persistence of negative trends in the food and agricultural sectors, requires urgent and decisive action by the international community to support and ensure their full economic recovery and development,

Stressing the need for additional support from the international donor community for agricultural development in developing countries and for the efforts of those countries in the development of their food and agricultural sectors,

Deploring the fact that the tensions concerning international trade in agricultural commodities remain very serious, notably owing to the persistence of high levels of trade-distorting agricultural support, covering internal régimes, market access, export subsidies and sanitary and phytosanitary regulations in many developed countries,

Emphasizing that the long-term objective of the negotiations on agriculture is to establish a fair and market-oriented agricultural trading system and that a reform process should be initiated through the negotiation of commitments on support and protection through the establishment of strengthened and more operationally effective rules and disciplines of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,

Concerned that the economies of most developing countries continue to suffer because of depressed international commodity prices, protectionism and worsening terms of trade, a growing debt-service burden and the net transfer of resources from developing countries, which have had a negative effect on international trade and agriculture, particularly for developing countries,

Reaffirming that the right to food is a universal human right that should be guaranteed to all people and, in that context, believing in the general principle that food should not be used as an instrument of political pressure, either at the national or at the international level,

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2/ Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. I.

Welcoming the ongoing work of the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture in monitoring the world food situation and in alerting the international community to impending problems,

Noting with alarm that the screw-worm fly has been introduced into North Africa and is now established, thereby posing a potential threat to people, livestock and wildlife in Africa, the Mediterranean parts of Europe and the Near East,

Welcoming the efforts taken by the countries affected and the international community in containing locust and grasshopper infestations through the implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/203 of 20 December 1988, entitled "International strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestations, particularly in Africa",

Welcoming the decision of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its twenty-fifth session to reinforce the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, 3/ with a view to enhancing the protection of health and the environment, and noting the co-operation between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Environment Programme in that regard,

Noting with particular concern that hunger and malnutrition have been increasing since the World Food Conference was held in 1974, that the number of people suffering from hunger and malnutrition has increased in the 1980s and that the central objective of the World Food Conference remains largely unfulfilled,

1. Welcomes the conclusions and recommendations of the World Food Council at its sixteenth ministerial session, held at Bangkok from 21 to 24 May 1990, in particular the pragmatic action taken to meet the growing challenges to fight hunger and malnutrition in the 1990s, and calls upon Governments and international and non-governmental organizations fully to assist the World Food Council in implementing the recommendations;

2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products and the liberalization of international agricultural trade; 4/

3. Stresses the urgent need for substantial progress in stimulating food production and productivity in developing countries and the importance of increasing domestic food production, thereby stimulating national economic growth and social progress in those countries, in particular in Africa and the least developed countries, and helping to resolve the problems of hunger and malnutrition effectively;

3/ See Report of the Conference of FAO, Twenty-fifth Session, Rome, 11-29 November 1989 (C 89/REP), paras. 110-120.

4/ A/45/583.

4. Affirms that increasing food production and improving access to food by low-income people in developing countries will significantly contribute to the eradication of poverty and the elimination of malnutrition, and recommends that a higher priority be given to supporting food production and to developing a marketing infrastructure in the national development efforts of those countries in order to ensure adequate food supplies and equitable distribution of food;

5. Stresses the importance of finance for investment in the agriculture sector, which should form part of national policies and programmes for international co-operation, both bilateral and multilateral, in order to enable developing countries to create a basis for more rapid industrialization and diversification of their economic structure with a view to increasing their food and agricultural production;

6. Stresses the importance of science and technology in the development of agriculture, in the increase of food production and in the modernization of agriculture and, in that context, calls upon the international community to support scientific and technological training and research in developing countries in order to promote sustainable agricultural development in those countries and emphasizes the urgency of strengthening international co-operation in the field of transfer of environmentally sound agricultural technologies and of facilitating the free exchange of information on experience and technology relating to food production, processing and storage, taking into account the need for developing countries to have assured access to advances in such fields as biotechnology and genetic engineering, at appropriate cost;

7. Urges, in this context, the members of the international community, in particular the donor countries, to take further determined action in support of the efforts of developing countries by further increasing the flow of resources, including concessional flows designated for agricultural development, and to increase their contributions to intergovernmental organizations;

8. Stresses the need for donor countries to increase aid commitments to food and agriculture in developing countries and the need to channel assistance through appropriate existing organizations and programmes;

9. Stresses also that the provision of food aid in the context of emergency and natural disaster situations should be reinforced through additional rehabilitation and development assistance in order to help restore food production capacity and self-reliance;

10. Calls for a joint effort by all States and international and appropriate intergovernmental organizations to improve the food situation and enhance the nutritional levels of affected groups, in particular low-income groups, especially during the implementation of structural adjustment programmes;

11. Stresses that the outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should present a unique opportunity to develop a more open, viable and durable trading system, to reverse the disquieting rise in protectionism by a progressive and substantial reduction of support and protection measures in order

to avoid inflicting large losses on the more efficient producers, especially in developing countries, and to bring agriculture under the strengthened and operationally effective rules and disciplines of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, fully in accordance with the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round and the Mid-Term Review Agreements of the Round, held at Montreal, Canada; efforts to that end should take into account the need to provide special and differential treatment for developing countries, their food security objectives and the need for agricultural and rural development, as well as the need to give effect to the mandate provided in the Medium-Term Review Agreements, in which it was stated that ways should be developed to take into account the possible negative effects of the reform process on net food-importing developing countries;

12. Stresses the need to implement promptly and fully the relevant provisions of the Ministerial Declaration and the Mid-Term Review Agreement concerning tropical products, including processed and semi-processed tropical products;

13. Also stresses the need to improve global economic conditions in order to establish food security in developing countries at the national, subregional, regional and global levels;

14. Calls upon the international community to support and complement, through specific and effective measures, the efforts made by Governments of African States to stimulate agriculture and food production and to implement fully the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990; 5/

15. Urges all States Members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to comply with their financial obligations and make full and timely payment of their contributions to enable that organization to fulfil its leading role in the United Nations system in assisting countries in their agricultural and rural development;

16. Appeals to the international community to contribute generously to the World Food Programme so that the pledging target for the period 1991-1992, as set out in General Assembly resolution 44/230 of 22 December 1989, can be attained and the Programme can continue its activity in support of development and in meeting emergency food needs;

17. Welcomes the conclusion of the arrangements for the third replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, calls upon the international community to continue supporting the activities of the Fund in favour of agricultural development in developing countries, takes note with satisfaction the positive contribution made by the Fund to the economic recovery programmes of its member developing countries and its increased assistance to the African region in conformity with the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, particularly through its Special Programme for

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5/ Resolution S-13/2, annex.

Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification, and invites donors that have not yet done so to pledge further substantial contributions to the Special Programme in order to enable the Special Programme to continue a second phase, starting in January 1991;

18. Stresses the need for continued and co-ordinated international action to tackle the long-term problems of migratory pest control and food-related diseases in developing countries, and calls upon donors to continue to give high priority to the implementation and continued co-ordination by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of emergency control programmes, as well as medium-term and longer-term measures, against grasshoppers and locusts, including regional preventive programmes on the desert locust and research on sustainable control strategies formulated and financed in collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development and to remain prepared to provide financial and technical assistance to affected countries at short notice;

19. Urges the international community to give full support to action to eradicate the screw-worm fly, particularly in Africa, welcomes the support already provided by donors to the collaboration between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development on the eradication programme and calls upon them to give high priority to the implementation of the international emergency eradication programme in Africa, co-ordinated by the Screw-worm Emergency Centre for North Africa of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in co-operation with the Fund;

20. Welcomes the decision of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization jointly to convene an International Conference on Nutrition in 1992 and calls upon the international community to support that effort fully as a basis for concerted national and international action to tackle the problems of malnutrition, undernutrition and specific nutrition-related diseases and conditions in the 1990s;

21. Calls upon the international community to implement the Programme of Action adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and, in particular, to support the efforts of those countries in the areas of food production and rural development, food security, development and management of fishery and forestry resources, environmental protection and sustainable development;

22. Emphasizes the need for further efforts to be made to achieve the four broad hunger-alleviation goals contained in the Cairo Declaration, adopted by the World Food Council at its fifteenth session in May 1989 - namely:

(a) Elimination of starvation and death caused by famine;

(b) A substantial reduction in malnutrition and mortality among young children;

(c) A tangible reduction in chronic hunger;

(d) Elimination of major nutrition-deficiency diseases; 6/

23. Urges the World Food Council, as decided at its sixteenth ministerial session, in May 1990, within its mandate, to improve co-ordination of national and international action towards a more concerted attack on hunger and to examine the food production challenges facing different regions of the developing world in the 1990s, 7/ and further urges it to continue sensitizing the international community to the nature, causes and consequences of hunger and malnutrition and to continue recommending appropriate practical policies for remedial action;

24. Calls upon the developing countries, within the context of their primary responsibility for promoting technical co-operation among themselves in food and agriculture, to place greater emphasis on their technical co-operation in that sector, requests developed countries and the United Nations system to assist and support such activities and, in addition requests the United Nations to play a prominent role as promoter and catalyst of technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture;

25. Decides to change the title of the item "Food problems" to "Food and agriculture" in the agenda of future sessions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

26. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the World Food Council, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1991, an updated comprehensive report on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products and on the liberalization of international trade in agricultural and tropical products, together with suggestions on ways and means of increasing the share of developing countries in that trade while avoiding the potentially adverse short-term effects on developing countries, in particular those that import food, and to include a section on the measures adopted by Governments of developed and developing countries and by the organizations of the United Nations system to implement the policies contained in the section on agriculture of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, as well as in the relevant paragraphs of the sections on international trade and commodities.

6/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/45/19), para. 15.

7/ Ibid., paras. 15-22 and 27-29.

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SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 82

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Bolivia*: draft resolution

International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in the developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/195 of 20 December 1988 and 44/212 of 22 December 1989, Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/47 of 27 May 1988, and noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/10 of 2 March 1989 concerning extreme poverty, 1/

Noting the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, adopted on 1 May 1990 at its eighteenth special session, 2/ and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 3/ as well as the Declaration adopted at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20).

2/ Resolution S-18/3, annex.

3/ Resolution 45/-.

Recognizing that a broad consensus is emerging on strategies to be pursued towards the achievement of the goal of the eradication of poverty,

Recognizing also the severity of poverty problems in developing countries,

Agrees that the eradication of poverty in the developing countries is an objective of the highest priority and consequently urges the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to formulate and implement forthwith, within their programmes and activities at all levels, necessary measures and actions to eradicate this distressing problem.

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12 November 1990

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Forty-fifth session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 79

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Bolivia*: draft resolution

Industrial development co-operation and diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, 1/ which called for, inter alia, raising the share of developing countries in world industrial production to at least 25 per cent by the year 2000, and the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development, 2/ in which a strategy was spelt out for further industrialization of developing countries,

Recalling its resolutions 35/66 of 5 December 1980, 36/182 of 17 December 1981, 37/212 of 20 December 1982 and 38/192 of 20 December 1983, as well as other relevant resolutions in the field of industrial development co-operation,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

1/ See A/10112, chap. IV.

2/ ID/CONF.4/22 and Corr.1, chap. VI.

Recalling also its resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989 on the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, in which it proclaimed the period 1991-2000 the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and proclaimed 20 November as Africa Industrialization Day, for the purpose of mobilizing the commitment of the international community to the industrialization of Africa,

Recalling further its resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 of 11 December 1987, 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 43/196 of 20 December 1988 and 44/228 and 44/229 of 22 December 1989, relating to environment and development, and reaffirming, inter alia, the need for developed countries and the appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system to assist developing countries in enhancing their capacity for identifying, analysing, monitoring, managing and preventing damage to the environment by industries in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives,

Stressing the relevant sections of the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, adopted at its eighteenth special session, 3/ and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 4/

Deeply concerned that although fifteen years have elapsed since the adoption of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action, the share of the developing countries in world industrial production remains around the same low level of 10 per cent,

Convinced that the reactivation of economic growth and development of developing countries would be facilitated through their industrial development, including industrial development in sectors where they may not currently enjoy international comparative advantage, considering the dynamic nature of comparative advantage,

Recognizing the necessity of properly assisting all developing countries at their different stages of industrialization, mainly through the development and strengthening of industrial infrastructures, the modernization of production capabilities and the improvement of training techniques,

Recognizing also that the efforts of developing countries to develop their industrial and technological capabilities should be supported by the international community and that the transfer of technology to developing countries is essential in this regard,

Aware that in selecting patterns of industrialization the developing countries should take into account the need to generate employment and their ability to incorporate new and emerging environmentally sound technologies,

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3/ Resolution S-18/3.

4/ Resolution 45/___.

Convinced that in order to promote the industrial development of developing countries, their indigenous capabilities in such areas as entrepreneurship, management, technology, financing and marketing need to be built up or strengthened and that technical and financial assistance would need to be extended to the developing countries for this purpose,

Recognizing that any viable process of industrialization requires an adequately high and increasing level of demand, which can be substantially reinforced in respect of developing countries through open access for their manufactures to the expanding markets of the developed countries,

Recognizing also that steady growth in agricultural productivity can be achieved through the application of industrial inputs and the mechanization of agriculture, which is possible only if a reasonable pace of industrialization is ensured,

Recognizing further that the promotion of agro-industries plays a key role in the industrialization of developing countries,

Convinced that industrial progress in developing countries can also be significantly enhanced through co-operation among such countries at all levels and by integrating markets, setting up joint ventures and programmes for training and upgrading skills and developing human resources, which should be among the objectives of policies and measures to promote industrialization in developing countries,

Aware that foreign direct investment can make an important contribution to industrialization in developing countries, not only by providing additional financial resources, but also as a means of providing access to modern environmentally sound technologies, skills and markets,

Convinced that entrepreneurship should be encouraged at all levels and in all sectors for the setting up of industries and that there is a strong potential for the development of small and medium-sized industries that could contribute to the expansion of both urban and rural employment opportunities,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as the co-ordinating organ in the United Nations system having primary responsibility within the United Nations system for promoting the transfer of industrial technology to developing countries and for the promotion and acceleration of their industrial development,

1. Invites developed countries to take fully into account the broad international implications of their policy decisions on the economies of the developing countries, including their industrial development;

2. Stresses that developing countries need to provide adequate support to their infant industries to enable them to build up their industrial capacities;

3. Emphasizes the need for more effective international co-operation through all appropriate mechanisms, including training, workshops, seminars, fellowships and international conferences, in order to ensure, improve and accelerate access and transfer to the developing countries of environmentally sound technologies, including new and emerging ones;

4. Calls upon the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other international organizations to help developing countries evaluate and select industrial technologies suitable for their development, and to that end, inter alia, to prepare directories listing types and sources of technologies available in different countries, including those in developing countries, and to assist in the establishment of business and technology information centres in developing countries;

5. Stresses the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in assisting developing countries in the formulation of scientific and technological programmes and plans for industrialization in their countries, and welcomes the special trust fund schemes launched by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to develop alternatives to traditional assistance programmes;

6. Recognizes the need to support co-operation among developing countries in this regard, including the sharing of information on the terms and conditions on which they acquire technologies from developed countries, with a view to improving their capabilities in negotiating with technology suppliers;

7. Also recognizes that there are significant opportunities for economic and technical co-operation among developing countries in regard to their industrialization and, in this context, calls upon developed countries and international organizations to support such co-operative ventures;

8. Further recognizes that in promoting the industrial development of developing countries special emphasis should be placed on an appropriate mix of the agricultural, industrial and service sectors among small, medium-sized and large industries, depending upon the conditions obtaining in each developing country;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the World Bank, to elaborate a study on the feasibility of creating a United Nations system fund aimed at ensuring adequate and effective financing for training scientists, engineers and entrepreneurs in developing countries, with a view to promoting all related sectors and disciplines supporting industrial development, modernization and diversification of productive activities in developing countries, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the agenda of the next session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination an item entitled "Industrial development, modernization and the diversification of productive activities in developing countries", with a view to elaborating a United Nations

system-wide plan of action for the promotion of this issue, including concrete ways and means to support developing countries more effectively and efficiently in their efforts in this regard, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

11. Requests the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, to make concrete proposals and recommendations, with a view to establishing priority programmes, including technical and financial co-operation, to be carried out in support of industrial development, modernization and the diversification of productive activities in developing countries, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to give highest priority in the medium-term plan to the issue of industrial development, modernization and the diversification of productive activities in developing countries;

13. Decides to include an item entitled "Industrialization, modernization and the diversification of productive activities in developing countries" in the agenda of its forty-sixth session.

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SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 79

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Bolivia*: draft resolution

Industrial development co-operation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation 1/ and the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development, 2/

Recalling its resolutions 35/66 of 5 December 1980, 36/182 of 17 December 1981, 37/212 of 20 December 1982 and 38/192 of 20 December 1983, as well as other relevant resolutions in the field of industrial development co-operation,

Recalling also its resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989 on the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, in which it proclaimed the period 1991-2000 the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and proclaimed 20 November as Africa Industrialization Day, for the purpose of mobilizing the commitment of the international community to the industrialization of Africa,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

1/ See A/10112, chap. IV.

2/ ID/CONF.4/22 and Corr.1, chap. VI.

Recalling further its resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 of 11 December 1987, 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 43/196 of 20 December 1988 and 44/228 and 44/229 of 22 December 1989, relating to environment and development, and reaffirming, inter alia, the need for assistance to developing countries from developed countries and the appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system in enhancing their capacity for identifying, analysing, monitoring, managing and preventing damage to the environment by industry in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, adopted at its eighteenth special session, 3/ and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 4/ and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

Concerned that despite an increase in overall industrial production of the developing countries, their share in world industrial production remains at a low level,

Convinced that the reactivation of economic growth and development of developing countries would be facilitated, inter alia, through their industrial development and the diversification and modernization of their productive activities,

Recognizing the necessity of properly assisting all developing countries at their different stages of industrialization, mainly through the development and strengthening of industrial infrastructures, the modernization of production capabilities and the improvement of training techniques,

Recognizing also the responsibility of developing countries to develop their industrial and technological capabilities, and stressing that their efforts should be adequately supported by the international community and that the transfer of technology, on appropriate terms, to developing countries and the training of national technical personnel are essential in this regard,

Recognizing further the importance of industrial development for strengthening science and technology and indigenous capacity-building in developing countries, including appropriate institutional infrastructure, such as research institutes, centres of standardization and metrology, and industrial and technological information centres,

Aware that in selecting patterns of industrialization the developing countries should take into account the need to generate employment and to incorporate new and emerging environmentally sound technologies,

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3/ Resolution S-18/3.

4/ Resolution 45/___.

Convinced that in order to promote the industrial development of developing countries, their indigenous capabilities in such areas as entrepreneurship, management, technology, financing and marketing need to be built up or strengthened and that technical and financial assistance would need to be extended in support of the national efforts of the developing countries for this purpose,

Recognizing that any viable process of industrialization requires an adequately high and increasing level of demand, which can be substantially reinforced in respect of developing countries through trade liberalization and a sustained improvement in the access of developing countries' exports to the markets of both developed and developing countries,

Recognizing also that steady growth in agricultural productivity can be enhanced in particular through the application of industrial inputs and the mechanization of agriculture, which is possible only if a reasonable pace of industrialization is ensured,

Recognizing further that the promotion of agro-industries plays a key role in the industrialization of developing countries,

Convinced that industrial progress in developing countries can also be significantly enhanced through co-operation among such countries at all levels and by integrating markets, setting up joint ventures and human resources development programmes for training and upgrading skills and the integration of women, which should be among the objectives of policies and measures to promote industrialization in developing countries,

Aware that foreign direct investment in an appropriate domestic context can make an important contribution to industrialization in developing countries, not only by providing additional financial resources, but also as a means of providing access to modern and environmentally sound technologies, skills and markets,

Convinced that entrepreneurship should be encouraged at all levels and in all sectors for the setting up of industries and that there is a strong potential for the development of small and medium-sized industries that could contribute to the expansion of both urban and rural employment opportunities and eradicate poverty,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as the co-ordinating organ in the United Nations system having primary responsibility for promoting and accelerating industrial development and the transfer of industrial technology to developing countries,

1. Invites developed countries to take fully into account the broad implications of their policy decisions on the international economy, and in particular their effects on the economies of the developing countries, including their industrial development;

2. Recognizes that developing countries need to provide adequate support to their infant industries, when appropriate, in order to enable them to build up competitive industrial capacities;

3. Emphasizes the need for more effective international co-operation through all appropriate mechanisms, including training, workshops, seminars, fellowships and international conferences, in order to facilitate access and transfer to the developing countries of environmentally sound technologies, including new and emerging ones;

4. Requests the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other international organizations to help developing countries evaluate and select industrial technologies suitable for their development;

5. Recognizes the need to support co-operation among developing countries in this regard, with a view to improving their capabilities in negotiating with technology suppliers;

6. Stresses the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in assisting developing countries in the formulation of programmes and plans for industrialization in their countries, and recognizes the contribution of the special trust fund schemes launched by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in developing alternatives to traditional assistance programmes;

7. Recognizes that there are significant opportunities for economic and technical co-operation among developing countries in regard to their industrialization and, in this context, recommends that developed countries and international organizations support such co-operative ventures;

8. Also recognizes that in promoting the industrial development of developing countries special emphasis should be placed on an appropriate mix of the agricultural, industrial and service sectors among small, medium-sized and large industries, depending upon the conditions obtaining in each developing country;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, at its forty-sixth session, on ways and means of promoting the enhancement of United Nations activities with regard to the training of scientists, engineers and entrepreneurs from developing countries, with a view to promoting all related sectors and disciplines supporting industrial development co-operation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries;

10. Recommends that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination examine ways and means of fostering United Nations system activities with regard to industrial development co-operation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries and report thereon, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

11. Recommends that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in close co-operation with the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, make recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, with a view to strengthening effectively industrial development co-operation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to give priority in the medium-term plan to the issue of industrial development co-operation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries;

13. Decides to include in the agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Industrial development co-operation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries" and to include this item subsequently in the agenda on a biennial basis.

NACIONES UNIDAS

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Asamblea General

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Forty-fifth session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 12

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.11

Special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with ministerial participation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, containing the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council decision 1990/205 of 9 February 1990 on the implementation of Council resolutions 1988/77 of 29 July 1988 and 1989/114 of 24 July 1989, in particular paragraph 1 (b) regarding the convening of a special meeting of the Council on 4 and 5 July 1991 to discuss the impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic co-operation,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/68 of 27 July 1990 on the special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council in 1991,

Fully convinced of the need to hold that meeting at a high level,

Fully convinced also of the need to ensure adequate preparations for the special high-level meeting, which is the first of its kind and an important concrete step in the process of the revitalization of the Council,

1. Takes note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/68 and decision 1990/205;

2. Invites all Member States and observer States that are in a position to do so to be represented at the ministerial level;

3. Invites the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Council, to take all the necessary measures to ensure the adequate preparation of the special high-level meeting of the Council in 1991;

4. Calls upon all appropriate organs, organizations, bodies and programmes of the United Nations system to contribute to the success of the special high-level meeting of the Council in 1991;

5. Decides to discuss at its forty-sixth session, in the context of the examination of the report of the Economic and Social Council, the outcome of the special high-level meeting.

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14 November 1990

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Forty-fifth session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 83

EXTERNAL DEBT CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT

Bolivia*: draft resolution

International debt crisis and development: enhanced international co-operation towards a durable solution to the external debt problem of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/202 of 8 December 1986, 42/198 of 11 December 1987, 43/198 of 20 December 1988 and 44/205 of 22 December 1989,

Recalling also the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, adopted on 1 May 1990 by the General Assembly at its eighteenth special session, 1/

Recalling further Trade and Development Board resolutions 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978, 2/ 222 (XXI) of 27 September 1980, 3/ 358 (XXXV) of

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

1/ Resolution S-18/3, annex.

2/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/33/15), vol. I, part two, annex I.

3/ Ibid., Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/35/15), vol. II, annex I.

5 October 1988, 4/ 375 (XXXVI) of 13 October 1989 5/ and 388 (XXXVII) of 17 October 1990, 6/

Deeply concerned that the problem of external indebtedness of developing countries continues to persist, obstructing their growth and development and eroding their political and social stability,

Reaffirming that one of the principal aims of any debt solution strategy should be that developing countries achieve sufficient growth levels to satisfy their social, economic and development needs,

Recognizing that a durable solution of the debt problem is not achievable without a significant reduction in the stock and service of debt and, in that context, welcoming the increasing acceptance by creditor countries of the need to write off and/or reduce the debt stock and debt service of developing countries,

Stressing the need to broaden the scope, increase the financial resources and speed up the implementation of the various initiatives and measures aimed at debt reduction,

Recognizing that measures for debt reduction need to be accompanied by vigorous efforts to create a favourable international economic environment to facilitate the reactivation of growth and development in developing countries,

Concerned at the decline in the flow of financial resources to the developing countries for development and at the huge net transfer of financial resources from those countries, depriving them of the much needed resources for their growth and development,

Convinced that a lasting solution to the debt problem of developing countries requires a co-ordinated and systematic approach, involving the full participation and co-operation of Governments of creditor and debtor countries, multilateral financial institutions and private banks,

Stressing the need for the urgent and full implementation of the commitments and policies contained in the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, particularly those pertaining to the problem of external

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4/ Ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/43/15), vol. II, sect. II.A.

5/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/44/15), vol. II, sect. II.A.

6/ Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/45/15).

debt, as well as of the relevant provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 7/

Recognizing the need for the intensification of efforts by the international community to resolve the severe debt crisis and to forestall its proliferation and prevent its further aggravation,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts to promote co-operation among debtor and creditor countries and multilateral financial institutions with a view to finding a solution to the external debt problem of developing countries and, in that regard, stresses the need for the continuation and intensification of his efforts;

2. Takes note with interest of the reports of the Secretary-General 8/ and of his Personal Representative on Debt, 9/ as well as the introductory statements made before the Second Committee by the Secretary-General on 30 October 1990 10/ and by his Personal Representative on 23 October 1990; 11/

3. Acknowledges the various proposals made by developing countries to find a lasting solution to the external debt problem, and draws the attention of the international community to those proposals;

4. Recognizes that the persistence of the debt problem constitutes a major obstacle to the economic growth and development of developing countries and poses a threat to their economic, social and political stability;

5. Recognizes also that the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries is not possible without an immediate solution to the problem of external indebtedness;

6. Stresses therefore the need, during the initial years of the present decade, to search, through dialogue and shared responsibility, for a durable, equitable and mutually agreed growth and development oriented solution to the debt problem of developing countries, including those whose debt is mainly to official creditors or to multilateral institutions;

7. Recognizes that economic growth and development of developing countries is essential for generating the necessary resources to enable them to service their debt;

7/ Resolution 45/___.

8/ A/45/656.

9/ A/45/380, annex.

10/ See A/C.2/45/SR.26.

11/ See A/C.2/45/SR.20.

8. Recognizes also that there is a close interrelationship between the external debt problem of developing countries and the global economic environment, which needs to be markedly improved through the adoption of an appropriate mix of fiscal and monetary policies by the industrialized countries and the enhanced access to markets of the products of the developing countries, as defined in paragraph 12 of resolution 44/205;

9. Welcomes the increasing acceptance by creditor countries of the need to write off and/or reduce the stock and debt-servicing of developing countries and acknowledges the contributions that the recent initiatives can make through urgent and mutually agreed action, which should provide for the maximum possible reduction of debt stock and service;

10. Stresses the urgent need for the expeditious implementation of the various proposals and initiatives, as well as the need to strengthen those initiatives and broaden the scope of their application so as to include all categories of debt and all categories of debtor developing countries;

11. Stresses further the need to intensify efforts to find an effective solution to the problem of external indebtedness of the least developed countries;

12. Recognizes the need for forgiveness of official debt of the low-income countries, particularly of those in Africa, owed to the developed countries, and urges that appropriate action be taken in that regard;

13. Emphasizes that measures for the reduction of debt stock and service should constitute additional relief and should not be at the expense of existing official development assistance;

14. Urges the Governments of developed countries, as well as multilateral financial institutions, to take urgent measures to support effectively the debtor developing countries most seriously affected by the latest crisis; the multilateral institutions should, in particular, immediately provide expanded resources to meet the needs of those countries in the present situation and play a catalytic role in mobilizing additional assistance;

15. Invites the multilateral financial institutions to continue to review conditionality criteria, and stresses the need for increased co-operation between the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other multilateral financial institutions, which should not lead to cross-conditionality;

16. Stresses that multilateral financial institutions should provide enhanced support for debt and debt-service reduction packages, with the necessary flexibility, under their established guidelines, and urges that serious attempts should also be made to find a solution to the debt-servicing problem of those developing countries whose debt is owed mainly to these institutions;

17. Emphasizes the need to provide increased and substantial concessional resources to the developing countries, with a view to promoting the revival of economic growth and sustained development, and, in that regard, emphasizes the

early attainment by the developed countries of the agreed international targets of devoting 0.7 per cent of gross national product to official development assistance, as well as the new target for an increase of official development assistance, including 0.20 per cent of gross national product for the least developed countries;

18. Recognizes that a durable solution to the debt problem involves, inter alia, a substantial improvement in the access of the products of developing countries to the markets of developed countries and in their terms of trade, and affirms, in this context, the necessity of a timely, balanced and successful outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations that would result in the liberalization and expansion of world trade to the benefit of all countries, especially developing countries;

19. Notes with interest the recommendations of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General on Debt, and invites the Secretary-General to expeditiously follow up those recommendations, in consultation with Governments of a wide range of countries, at a high level, relevant international organizations and multilateral financial institutions, with special emphasis on the recommendations pertaining to debt forgiveness and reduction, the establishment of a co-ordinating committee within the multilateral financial institutions working closely with the regional development banks and the expansion of the role of the regional development banks, and the setting up of such banks as required, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the outcome of his efforts;

20. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Agenda item 12

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Draft decision submitted by the Chairman

Inclusion of Liberia in the list of least developed countries

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decides:

(a) To take note of Economic and Social Council decision 1990/261 of 19 July 1990 in which the Council endorsed the conclusion and recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning regarding the inclusion of Liberia in the list of the least developed countries; 1/

(b) To include Liberia in the list of the least developed countries.

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 7 (E/1990/27), para. 162.

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco), on the basis of informal consulations held on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.13

Co-operation in fisheries in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/225 of 18 December 1984, by which it endorsed the Strategy for Fisheries Management and the related programmes of action adopted by the World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development,

Recalling its resolution 44/225 of 22 December 1989, entitled "Large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impacts on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas",

Recognizing the significant contribution that fisheries can make to economic growth and development of the developing countries through food self-sufficiency, the improvement of nutrition and the diversification of exports,

Bearing in mind the significant capabilities that exist in developing countries in the field of fisheries, which provide opportunities for co-operation among them, and the importance of fostering the development of these capabilities to help developing countries realize their full potential in this regard,

Considering the need for African countries to develop inter-State co-operation in order to promote the development of the fishery sector,

1. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/77 of 27 July 1990, entitled "Co-operation in fisheries in Africa", as adopted;

2. Takes note of the Ministerial Conference on Co-operation in Fisheries among the African States Bordering the Atlantic Ocean, held at Rabat, Morocco, from 30 March to 1 April 1989, and of the meeting of the follow-up committee, held also at Rabat, from 29 to 31 May 1990;

3. Requests Member States to make full use of advanced marine training centres in Africa, promote the exchange of information and the joint negotiation of fishery agreements concerning the high-sea fleets of non-African countries, accord greater importance to the development of small-scale fishing, improve the living conditions of African fishermen, acknowledge the role of women in fisheries, strengthen fish marketing and preservation facilities and facilitate the access of African fishery products to the markets of developed countries;

4. Requests the relevant international organizations to contribute actively to the promotion of co-operation in fisheries in Africa, including the preparations and work for the forthcoming Ministerial Conference on Co-operation in Fisheries among the African States Bordering the Atlantic Ocean, which is scheduled to take place in 1991;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit, in close consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh regular session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1992, a report on co-operation in fisheries in Africa, including recommendations for its enhancement;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his report ways and means to develop the potential capabilities of developing countries in fisheries, including economic and technical co-operation, particularly among developing countries;

7. Calls upon the international community, in particular the developed countries, to support the endeavours of developing countries to develop their fisheries infrastructure;

8. Decides to consider the issue of co-operation in fisheries in Africa at its forty-seventh regular session under the item entitled "Development and international economic co-operation".

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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION:
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Bolivia*: draft resolution

Commodities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended, on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Conference resolution 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976 on the Integrated Programme for Commodities, 1/ 124 (V) of 3 June 1979, 2/ 155 (VI), 156 (VI) and 157 (VI) of 2 July 1983, 3/ the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, 4/ and the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities, 5/ which entered into force on 19 June 1989,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

1/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

2/ Ibid., Fifth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

3/ Ibid., Sixth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

4/ See TD/350.

5/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.II.D.8 and corrigendum.

Recalling also its resolutions 41/168 of 5 December 1986, 43/27 of 18 November 1988 and 44/218 of 22 December 1989,

Recognizing that commodity exports continue to play a key role in the economies of developing countries as a whole, as a major source of export earnings, investment and livelihood,

Concerned that the problems associated with instability and shortfalls in export earnings are aggravated by commodity prices that, by historical standards, are at generally low levels,

Noting with concern that significant shortfalls in export earnings have caused serious difficulties in implementing long-term development plans and objectives, as well as in pursuing adjustment efforts,

Concerned about the difficulties experienced by developing countries in financing and implementing diversification programmes,

Bearing in mind the fact that the backward and forward linkage between the commodity sector and the national economy needs to be strengthened in many developing countries,

Observing with regret that as a result of depressed prices for commodities, the increasing external demand for drugs, and rural poverty in developing countries, large segments of the population in a number of countries are becoming substantially dependent on earnings from commodities whose international trade is illegal,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on world commodity trends and prospects, with particular reference to the situation of commodity-dependent developing countries; 6/

2. Emphasizes the importance of maximizing the contribution of the commodity sector to economic growth and transformation in commodity-dependent developing countries by ensuring that developments in the commodity sector contribute effectively to the generation of growth and development in other sectors of the economy, as well as to the eradication of poverty;

3. Urges increased active participation in and better use of forums of consumers and producers as a means of exchanging information on, inter alia, investment plans, prospects and markets for individual commodities and as a means of facilitating direct contacts among the partners involved, and urges the establishment of such forums for commodities for which they do not yet exist;

6/ A/45/442.

4. Expresses its conviction that supportive international action to improve the functioning of commodity markets and create more stable and predictable conditions in commodity trade is indispensable to the revitalization of development in commodity-dependent developing countries;

5. Recognizes that, as a means of strengthening the national economies of commodity-dependent developing countries, national and international efforts should, inter alia, be based on the following:

(a) A clear assessment of both the agricultural and the minerals potential and the integration of the commodity sector in the overall development strategy;

(b) A better understanding and strengthened complementarity of industry and market structures and of marketing systems at both national and international levels;

(c) Increased access to finance, technologies and markets;

(d) The elaboration and implementation of diversification programmes, including programmes for greater self-sufficiency in food;

6. Also recognizes the urgent need to address the grave problem of shortfalls in the commodity-export earnings of developing countries, notes, in this regard, the outcome of the sixteenth special session of the Trade and Development Board, devoted to compensatory financing, and urges the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to pursue the consideration of ways and means of improving the functioning and coverage of compensatory financing facilities, including the establishment of a new international facility;

7. Stresses that decisions on diversification are primarily the responsibility of developing countries, emphasizes, in that context, the need for continued implementation of their diversification programmes, bearing in mind the long-term evolution of market conditions and the linkage between diversification efforts and markets access, and invites developed countries, international financial institutions and other relevant organizations to extend increased financial support to such diversification programmes, through, inter alia, the establishment of a special facility for this purpose;

8. Urges all the parties involved to meet their agreed commitments and to work for a balanced approach to the multilateral trade negotiations within the Uruguay Round so as to ensure that their successful conclusion brings about further expansion and liberalization of trade in commodities, taking into account the special and differential treatment for developing countries, as well as all other principles contained in the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round; 7/

7/ See GATT, Focus Newsletter, No. 41, October 1986.

9. Calls upon those countries that have ratified the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities to contribute to making both accounts of the Fund fully operational as soon as possible, in full compliance with the provisions of the Agreement, and in this connection, welcomes the voluntary contributions pledged to the second account of the Fund and expresses the hope that further contributions will be forthcoming;

10. Invites all countries, particularly major exporters and consumers of commodities that have not yet ratified the Agreement, to do so as soon as possible;

11. Urges co-operation between producers and consumers with a view to improving the functioning of existing international commodity agreements or arrangements and/or, as appropriate, negotiating other commodity agreements or arrangements, in line with the relevant provisions of the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session;

12. Also urges the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session to address all aspects of the commodity problem in a comprehensive manner, and requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on world commodity trends and prospects, with particular reference to the situation of commodity-dependent developing countries, in the light of the outcome of the eighth session of the Conference;

13. Decides to include the question of commodities in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Programme budget implications of draft decision A/C.2/45/L.45

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Provisions of the draft decision

1. Under the terms of draft decision A/C.2/45/L.45, the General Assembly would:

(a) Take note of Economic and Social Council decision 1990/261 of 19 July 1990, in which the Council endorsed the conclusion and recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning regarding the inclusion of Liberia in the list of the least developed countries;

(b) Include Liberia in the list of the least developed countries.

B. Implications of the draft decision

2. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1798 (XVII) of 11 December 1962, as amended by Assembly resolutions 2245 (XXI) of 20 December 1966 and 2489 (XXIII) and 2491 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968, travel expenses but not subsistence expenses have been paid by the Organization for not more than five representatives, including alternate representatives, of each Member State attending a regular session of the Assembly and for one representative or alternate representative attending a special or emergency special session of the Assembly. However, recommendation 6 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations provides that reimbursement of travel costs for representatives of Member

States attending the Assembly should be limited to the least developed countries. 1/ Subsequently, by resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, the Assembly decided that the recommendations, as agreed upon and as contained in the report of the Group, should be implemented.

3. Accordingly, should Liberia be included in the list of the least developed countries, it would become eligible for reimbursement of the travel costs of its representatives attending the General Assembly according to established practice.

C. Additional requirements at full cost

4. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft decision, it is assumed that Liberia would be entitled to reimbursement of the travel costs of its representatives to the forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions of the General Assembly. At current airfares, and assuming a full use of this entitlement, estimated additional costs of $27,000 would arise during the biennium 1990-1991.

D. Potential for absorption

5. At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly appropriated $1,490,300 under section 1 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 for travel of representatives of the least developed countries to sessions of the General Assembly. 2/ As a consequence of the merger on 22 May 1990 of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic to form the Republic of Yemen, the number of Member States on the list of the least developed countries was reduced. Accordingly, it is anticipated that the additional costs arising, should the General Assembly adopt draft decision A/C.2/45/L.45, can be absorbed within existing resources and that no additional appropriations would thus be required under section 1 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/41/49), para. 21.

2/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6A (A/44/6/Rev.1/Add.1).